

## The Labor Advocate

A PAPER FOR ALL WHO TOIL

Official Organ of  
The Building Trades Council  
of Cincinnati and Vicinity

ISSUED WEEKLY

W. E. MYERS.....Editor  
Business Office, 34 Thoms Building  
Phone, Canal 5511

Communications should be on hand not later  
than Wednesday to insure publication.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the postoffice at Cincinnati, O., as  
second-class mail matter.



Cincinnati, O., September 25, 1915

### "JUDGE" ROEBLING.

Hon. M. F. Roebeling seems to be unfortunate in getting mixed up with forgeries every time he is a candidate for a seat on the bench.

A year ago somebody forged a circular in his interest and this year somebody forged P. W. Durr's name in his interest—always in his interest.

Roebeling's chief supporters seem to be his ex-constables, and the Lord knows how brutal they formerly handled the poorer classes. His office at Fourth and Main was crowded with old worthless stoves and furniture taken away from the poorest class of people in the middle of winter.

His office was useful to a few piano houses and some money lenders, much of which is best left unsaid.

Roebeling was never suited by nature to preside over the court of domestic relations.

While labor is friendly to John Galvin and would have liked to see him appointed, the choice of A. M. Warner is equally satisfactory.

### WILL DIVIDE WITH YOU

"Brudder" Brunner at the last meeting of the Home Rule Labor League, took occasion to tell the members something about the LABOR ADVOCATE. Like most people who work for the "Big Beers," he cannot understand how anybody can have the moral courage to tell the truth about them without being paid. So he announced that this paper received five hundred dollars from the Drys for one article.

We are awful sorry that is not a fact.

This paper will take all it received from both the Wets and Drys and pool them with what "Brudder" Brunner receives from the Wets and divide it with him fifty-fifty.

### DRIVES US TO BIGELOW

The "Big Beers" on Garfield Place have sent us word that IF Prohibition is beaten, and IF the Stability Amendment is won, they are going to put the LABOR ADVOCATE out of business.

Two big IPS and here's another one. IF the passing of the Stability Amendment is going to take our meal ticket away, like it does Bigelow's, we are "agin it" from now on.

### HOPE OF U. S. IS EDUCATION

San Francisco, Cal.—"I was neither judge nor jurymen. A man who is endeavoring to develop the truth from some witnesses—some unwilling—is not a judicial officer. That is what I mean when I say so frequently that 'judicial poise' has no place in my field," said Frank P. Walsh, ex-chairman of the commission on industrial relations, to a representative of the Evening Bulletin.

"The facts which were assembled by the commission and by me as chairman must stand for themselves—and let this sink in—every fact presented in the report is undisputed. Only those were presented which were agreed upon as truth by both the workers and the employers," said the ex-federal prober.

"When I accepted the appointment I conceived that the duty and the task set before me was to obtain undisputed facts for all the people, for the man who has invested his millions and for the man who has invested his labor and his life. I saw the great working, hoping, striving millions of men and women, God's creatures, in every avenue of industry. The act of Congress which created the commission declared that there was unrest and bitterness in the land. There were clashes between the men who labored—and those who hired them. There were hatred and outbursts of passion, strikes, lockouts, injunctions, gunmen, militia and riots.

"The people asked why. For the people paid. They paid in the cost of the things they ate and wore. They paid in taxes for the burden of government—and the people meant not the laborer nor the capitalist, but both of these, and all others, all the people, not a part.

"I went to this commission as a lawyer, determined to bring out all the facts, to present only the undisputed facts to the people so that they may judge—and find the remedy.

"I am not a doctrinaire, not a political economist. I have no panacea for the ills. I have no bottled justice which may be taken at a dose.

"The remedies proposed have been offered to Congress for what they are worth. No one could have a panacea for industrial ills. The inquiry, in its essence, involves the study of life itself. You cannot card-index the hopes, aspirations, happiness, miseries, laughter and tears of the human family. I construed my job to be an assembling of the facts as they actually existed.

"The hope of right conditions is through education. The circle of knowledge is widening. The people are learning to detect sham. They are fooled less by those who exploit them. More and more men with good minds and ideals of justice are working for the common good.

"The people—the jury—now have the facts. They now observe how capital is becoming more highly concentrated daily; how the natural resources of the country, the heritage of all of us, have been seized by a few, and are exploited to the hurt of the rest of us. The people have a growing sense of their power to overthrow this injustice over night if they but will it so.

"When enough of us get the idea, it may be done between days."

### VICTORIOUS LONGSHOREMEN.

New York.—General Organizer Hugh Frayne reports that the International Longshoremen's Association, through President O'Connor, has secured the first agreement that has ever been made with any of the steamship agents or the stevedores in the port of New York City. They have succeeded in writing union shop agreements with practically every one of the employing longshoremen in the port of New York and as a result, 3,000 additional members have been taken into the locals of the International Longshoremen's Association. One of the oldest independent longshoremen's organizations has gone out of existence and affiliated its members with the international. Conditions in the agreement call for 35 cents per hour, day work; 50 cents per hour, night work; 50 cents per hour for ordinary holidays and 60 cents per hour for Sundays, Christmas Day and Fourth of July. When Longshoremen are required to work on Good Friday on the Jersey shore, 60 cents per hour will be the rate. Double time will be paid for men handling explosives and munitions of war. Standard methods of voluntary arbitration were included in the agreement for the settling of minor grievances that may arise.

### PLASTERERS AGREE TO TRUCE.

New York.—The strikes and lockouts which affected more than 3,000 plasterers in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Utica, Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse and other places have been temporarily called off, pending negotiations between representatives of the plasterers and the employers.

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY ASSURED.

New Haven, Conn.—At a meeting of State unionists in this city, President Stremlau, of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, said: "We are today nearer the goal of the ambition of the trade union movement for a shorter workday, an agitation which has been carried on for many years. At last we see the dawning of the eight-hour day for workers in industry."

### SAMUEL W. BELL



Samuel W. Bell  
Judge Municipal Court

Hon. Samuel W. Bell, candidate for Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court, is one of the most popular officials of Cincinnati.

The Judge has a legend of friends among organized labor, who will lend him their support in the coming contest.

Judge Bell has always been fair and just with labor, and that is all it expects from any one. When in doubt vote for Bell.

### UNREST PROBE IS OF VALUE

Racine, Wis.—The Racine Call, of this city, urges Congress to take action on our present industrial unrest and insists that the report of the commission on industrial relations supplies necessary information and remedies.

The Call says: "The report of the industrial relations commission offers Congress one of the greatest opportunities in the history of the nation, an opportunity to effectively deal with a problem which has been pressing for solution for years and growing more complicated each year because of failure to solve it.

"America, in common with all the world, recognizes the big problem of the twentieth century to be in its industrial life.

"The industrial relations commission has recognized the size and importance of the problem which it was set, not so much to solve as to explain, and illuminate. The solution is for the people, and their elected representatives.

"The work of the commission set forth in its reports and as embodied in the hearings it held are a sort of great charter of industrial democracy. It will be a guide and source of information for years to come.

"The purpose of the commission was not to 'allay unrest,' but to find out what the causes were, and by stating them and basing recommendations upon them to enable the people to deal capably with their industrial problems and with their interrelated political problems.

"Against terrific pressure of blandishment and abuse, Chairman Walsh held the commission to a line of deep investigation. The pace he set carried even the most conservative of the commission to such a statement of existing industrial wrongs and such an outline of remedies as hardly the most radical of industrial reformers had dared hope to have issued with official sanction.

"From these reports and these disagreements the political republic will be the better able to fashion a republic of industrial justice."

### BIG MEETING IN ANSONIA.

Ansonia, Conn.—The striking machinists of Derby and this city, 300 strong, held a meeting in Germania Hall, there being over 600 present, and numbers turned away. The meeting was addressed by Organizers Cal Wyatt, A. F. of L., and J. J. Egan, machinists, and others. Similar meetings are to be called in Derby and Seymour, and it is expected the workers in these places will join the demand for the 48-hour week and an increase in wages.

### SCHENECTADY AWAKE.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The 14,000 persons employed in the General Electric Plant have decided that they want an eight-hour day and that it can best be obtained through the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The General Electric Company is rushed with foreign and domestic orders. Officers of the local machinists' union do not anticipate any serious dispute that will require a stoppage of work to secure the eight-hour day.

### SUCCESS AT GREAT FALLS.

Great Falls, Mont.—Organizer Frank D. O'Brien reports successful termination of a dispute in Great Falls by which men employed in the building trades have secured union shop conditions and recognition of the union with the Fitzgerald & Lewis, and the Strain Brothers Company, general building contractors. Members of the Great Falls Trades and Labor Assembly and the Building Trades Council are highly elated over their magnificent success.

### A TERRIBLE DISCLOSURE

Washington.—The United States Public Health Service has recently made a special study and examination of the health of persons engaged in the garment industry of New York City. In its report it says that the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Industries and the various labor unions connected therewith joined in the study and co-operated in the investigation and performance of the United States officials. Two thousand male workers and one thousand female workers were examined and a trifle over 2 per cent of the total numbers of persons examined were found free from physical defect or disease. A total of 13,457 defects of all kinds were found, 9,451 defects being among the males and 3,916 among the females. The examination disclosed an average of 4.36 physical defects or disease to each person examined. While all of the defects were not serious, many of the physical conditions produced an injurious effect upon the individual. It was discovered, however, that there were no vocational diseases peculiar to the garment trades, but the industry being sedentary, it intensified the bad effects upon health and efficiency of certain inherent physical defects and diseases.

The prevalence of tuberculosis among males was found to be ten times that in the United States army. Among females tuberculosis was three times the army rate. The most damaging effect disclosed was that the dreaded White Plague was most prevalent among the lowest paid class of workers.

Aside from tuberculosis, the most common physical troubles were defective vision, 69 per cent; faulty posture, 50 per cent; chronic nose and throat complaints, 26 per cent; defective teeth, 26 per cent; weak and flat feet, 26 per cent; diseased tonsils, 15 per cent; defective hearing, 10 per cent; nervous affections, 7.75 per cent. Only 11 per cent suffering with bad eyesight wore glasses and only 2.35 per cent of these had glasses which fully corrected the defects.

The inspectors were led to conclude that a large number of the garment workers' afflictions arose from ignorance or neglect of personal hygiene. Proper methods of instruction were recommended for the better education of such sedentary workers in personal hygiene, especially the correction of visual defects, correct posture of habits and if better instruction is afforded school children in these principles, improved health results would be more quickly obtained.

In thirty-four of the work shops a careful investigation was made of the light at the stations in the shops where workers are located. Over one-half of the working stations, 1,800 in all, were found to possess inadequate illumination. The light from windows was obstructed by piles of garments. They were unclean and poorly arranged. Unshaded lamps and bad reflectors were used in many cases either too high or too low to afford proper light. More large units for local illumination should be used and few smaller units.

Additional reports will be made in the future by the Public Health Service with regard to health and hygienic conditions of workers in other trades.

### STATE PROBES PAPER STRIKE.

Watertown, N. Y.—Last week the State Industrial Commission investigated strike conditions connected with the strike of paper makers employed by the St. Regis Paper Company, at Deferiet. Through attorneys, the workers charged that the company violated a contract, had discriminated against unionists and had imported gunmen for the purpose of creating a reign of terror.

## The Favorite Store for Booklovers and Bookbuyers

Read and Buy Good Books. Cultivate Your Tastes for Good Books.

Now is the time to begin building your own library. We invite you to examine our excellent stock of books. Our salesmen are all experienced in the book business and are ready to help you in making your selection.

All Standard Editions of American and English Authors. Special Gift Books, All the Best and Late Fiction. Also Magazines and Stationery.

When you have any work you want in Job Printing, Binding, Electrotyping or Engraving, telephone our Manufacturing Department—Main 4392.

## The Methodist Book Concern

220-222 WEST FOURTH STREET

CINCINNATI, OHIO



## EDWARDS

Metal Ceilings and Walls, Metal Shingles, Spanish Tile, Iron and Steel Roofing and Siding, Galvanized Iron Cornices, Skylights, Steel Garages, Portable Buildings, Finials, Roof Gutters, Eave Trough and Conductor Pipe, Metal Lath, Metal Culverts, Theatre Fronts, Ventilators, Fire-proof Metal Windows, etc. Send for large catalog, showing complete line.

... THE ...  
Edwards Manufacturing Company

"THE SHEET METAL FOLKS"  
408-458 Eggleston Ave.  
Phone Canal 4050 Cincinnati, O.

## A \$10.00 Bill

Installs

## Gas in Your Furnace

We know you will enjoy its heat, convenience, and cleanliness, therefore make you this

## LIBERAL OFFER

Should you for any cause become dissatisfied by Feb. 1st, 1916, we will remove the connections and give you back your TEN.

In order to enjoy the advantages of this liberal offer, your order must be placed so the work can be completed by Oct. 1st, 1915.

## Union Gas and Electric Co.

Fourth and Plum Sts.

### TEXAS STORM NOT BAD.

Houston, Tex.—Secretary W. E. Carroll, of the Houston Labor Council, wires that the newspaper accounts of the Texas storm are greatly exaggerated. Employers are trying to take advantage of it to secure an over-supply of laborers. There are many unemployed mechanics and laborers in Houston, Galveston, Port Arthur and Beaumont. There is no legitimate demand for additional outside labor.

Capital \$1,000,000 Resources over \$5,000,000

## Second National Bank

Ninth and Main Streets  
3 Percent Interest on Savings

## We have at MODEST PRICES Pianos and Player-Pianos

which are thoroughly well made and guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory in the

HOME

The Baldwin Piano Company

Manufacturers

142 West Fourth Street